TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE FOR HYDROGEN SULFIDE

US. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

JULY 1999

HYDROGEN SULFIDE ii

DISCLAIMER

The use of company or product name(s) is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE iii

UPDATE STATEMENT

A Toxicological Profile for hydrogen sulfide was released in September 1997. This edition supersedes any previously released draft or final profile.

Toxicological profiles are revised and republished as necessary, but no less than once every three years. For information regarding the update status of previously released profiles, contact ATSDR at:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Division of Toxicology/Toxicology Information Branch 1600 Clifton Road NE, E-29 Atlanta, Georgia 30333

FOREWORD

This toxicological profile is prepared in accordance with guidelines* developed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The original guidelines were published in the *Federal Register* on April 17, 1987. Each profile will be revised and republished as necessary.

The ATSDR toxicological profile succinctly characterizes the toxicologic and adverse health effects information for the hazardous substance described therein. Each peer-reviewed profile identifies and reviews the key literature that describes a hazardous substance's toxicologic properties. Other pertinent literature is also presented, but is described in less detail than the key studies. The profile is not intended to be an exhaustive document; however, more comprehensive sources of specialty information are referenced.

The focus of the profiles is on health and toxicologic information; therefore, each toxicological profile begins with a public health statement that describes, in nontechnical language, a substance's relevant toxicological properties. Following the public health statement is information concerning levels of significant human exposure and, where known, significant health effects. The adequacy of information to determine a substance's health effects is described in a health effects summary. Data needs that are of significance to protection of public health are identified by ATSDR and EPA.

Each profile includes the following:

- (A) The examination, summary, and interpretation of available toxicologic information and epidemiologic evaluations on a hazardous substance to ascertain the levels of significant human exposure for the substance and the associated acute, subacute, and chronic health effects;
- (B) A determination of whether adequate information on the health effects of each substance is available or in the process of development to determine levels of exposure that present a significant risk to human health of acute, subacute, and chronic health effects; and
- (C) Where appropriate, identification of toxicologic testing needed to identify the types or levels of exposure that may present significant risk of adverse health effects in humans.

The principal audiences for the toxicological profiles are health professionals at the Federal, State, and local levels; interested private sector organizations and groups; and members of the public.

This profile reflects ATSDR's assessment of all relevant toxicologic testing and information that has been peer-reviewed. Staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other Federal scientists have also reviewed the profile. In addition, this profile has been peer-reviewed by a nongovernmental panel and was made available for public review. Final responsibility for the contents and views expressed in this toxicological profile resides with ATSDR.

Jeffrey P. Koplan, M.D., M.P.H.

Administrator

Agency for Toxic Substances and

Disease Registry

The toxicological profiles are developed in response to the Super-fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-499) which amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Super-fund). This public law directed ATSDR to prepare toxicological profiles for hazardous substances most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA National Priorities List and that pose the most significant potential threat to human health, as determined by ATSDR and the EPA. The availability of the revised priority list of 275 hazardous substances was announced in the *Federal Register* on November 17, 1997 (62 FR 61332). For prior versions of the list of substances, see *Federal Register* notices dated April 29, 1996 (61 FR 18744); April 17, 1987 (52 FR 12866); October 20, 1988 (53 FR 41280); October 26, 1989 (54 FR 43619); October 17,1990 (55 FR 42067); October 17, 1991 (56 FR 52166); October 28, 1992 (57 FR 48801); and February 28, 1994 (59 FR 9486). Section 104(i)(3) of CERCLA, as amended, directs the Administrator of ATSDR to prepare a toxicological profile for each substance on the list.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE vii

QUICK REFERENCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Toxicological Profiles are a unique compilation of toxicological information on a given hazardous substance. Each profile reflects a comprehensive and extensive evaluation, summary, and interpretation of available toxicologic and epidemiologic information on a substance. Health care providers treating patients potentially exposed to hazardous substances will find the following information helpful for fast answers to often-asked questions.

Primary Chapters/Sections of Interest

- **Chapter 1: Public Health Statement:** The Public Health Statement can be a useful tool for educating patients about possible exposure to a hazardous substance. It explains a substance's relevant toxicologic properties in a nontechnical, question-and-answer format, and it includes a review of the general health effects observed following exposure.
- **Chapter 2: Health Effects:** Specific health effects of a given hazardous compound are reported by *route of exposure*, by *type of health effect* death, systemic, immunologic, reproductive), and by *length of exposure* (acute. intermediate, and chronic). In addition, both human and animal studies are reported in this section"

NOTE: Not all health effects reported in this section are necessarily observed in the clinical setting. Please refer to the Public Health Statement to identify general health effects observed following exposure.

Pediatrics: Four new sections have been added to each Toxicological Profile to address child health issues:

Section 1.6 How Can (Chemical X) Affect Children?

Section 1.7 How Can Families Reduce the Risk of Exposure to (Chemical X)?

Section 2.6 Children's Susceptibility Section 5.6 Exposures of Children

Other Sections of Interest:

Section 2.7 Biomarkers of Exposure and Effect Section 2.10 Methods for Reducing Toxic Effects

A TSDR Information Center

The following additional material can be ordered through the ATSDR Information Center:

Case Studies in Environmental Medicine: Taking an Exposure History-The importance of taking an exposure history and how to conduct one are described, and an example of a thorough exposure history is provided. Other case studies of interest include Reproductive and Developmental Hazards: Skin Lesions and Environmental Exposures: Cholinesterase-Inhibiting Pesticide Toxicity; and numerous chemical-specific case studies.

Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents is a three-volume set of recommendations for on-scene (prehospital) and hospital medical management of patients exposed during a hazardous materials incident. Volumes I and II are planning guides to assist first responders and hospital emergency department personnel in planning for incidents that involve hazardous materials. Volume II-Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures-is a guide for health care professionals treating patients exposed to hazardous materials.

Fact Sheets (ToxFAOs) provide answers to frequently asked questions about toxic substances.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE viii

Other Agencies and Organizations

The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) focuses on preventing or controlling disease, injury, and disability related to the interactions between people and their environment outside the workplace.

Contact: NCEH, Mailstop F-29,4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724 l Phone: 770-488-7000 * FAX: 770-488-7015.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts research on occupational diseases and injuries, responds to requests for assistance by investigating problems of health and safety in the workplace, recommends standards to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), and trains professionals in occupational safety and health. Contact: NIOSH, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201 l Phone: 800-356-4674 or NIOSH Technical Information Branch, Robert A. Taft Laboratory, Mailstop C-19,4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226-1998 l Phone: 800-35-NIOSH.

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) is the principal federal agency for biomedical research on the effects of chemical, physical, and biologic environmental agents on human health and well-being. Contact: NIEHS, PO Box 12233,104 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 l • Phone: 919-541-3212.

Referrals

The Association of Occupational and Environmental Clinics (AOEC) has developed a network of clinics in the United States to provide expertise in occupational and environmental issues. Contact: AOEC, 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW, #5 13, Washington, DC 20005 • Phone: 202-347-4976 •FAX: 202- 347-4950 •e-mail: aoec@dgs.dgsys.com • AOEC Clinic Director: http://occ-envmed.mc.duke.edu/oern/aoec.htm.

The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) is an association of physicians and other health care providers specializing in the field of occupational and environmental medicine. Contact: ACOEM, 55 West Seegers Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60005 ● Phone: 847- 228-6850 ● FAX: 847-228-1856.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE ix

CONTRIBUTORS

CHEMICAL MANAGER/AUTHOR:

Selene Chou, Ph.D. ATSDR, Division of Toxicology, Atlanta, GA

Patricia M. Bitter, MS. Sciences International, Inc., Alexandria, VA

Janice Longstreth, Ph.D. Sciences International, Inc., Alexandria, VA

THE PROFILE HAS UNDERGONE THE FOLLOWING ATSDR INTERNAL REVIEWS:

- 1. Health Effects Review. The Health Effects Review Committee examines the health effects chapter of each profile for consistency and accuracy in interpreting health effects and classifying end points.
- 2. Minimal Risk Level Review. The Minimal Risk Level Workgroup considers issues relevant to substance-specific minimal risk levels (MRLs), reviews the health effects database of each profile, and makes recommendations for derivation of MRLs.
- 3. Data Needs Review. The Research Implementation Branch reviews data needs sections to assure consistency across profiles and adherence to instructions in the Guidance.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE xi

PEER REVIEW

A peer review panel was assembled for hydrogen sulfide. The panel consisted of the following members:

- 1. Alan Hall, M.D., FACEP, Clinical Assistant Professor, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, CO
- 2. Edwin Kinkead, B.S., Private Consultant, Bonita Springs, FL
- 3. James Way, Ph.D., Professor, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX

These experts collectively have knowledge of hydrogen sulfide's physical and chemical properties, toxicokinetics, key health end points, mechanisms of action, human and animal exposure, and quantification of risk to humans. All reviewers were selected in conformity with the conditions for peer review specified in Section 104(1)(13) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended.

Scientists from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) have reviewed the peer reviewers' comments and determined which comments will be included in the profile. A listing of the peer reviewers' comments not incorporated in the profile, with a brief explanation of the rationale for their exclusion, exists as part of the administrative record for this compound. A list of databases reviewed and a list of unpublished documents cited are also included in the administrative record.

The citation of the peer review panel should not be understood to imply its approval of the profile's final content. The responsibility for the content of this profile lies with the ATSDR.

CONTENTS

FOREW	ORD	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	. v
QUICK F	REFERENCE FOR	HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS	vii
CONTRI	BUTORS		. ix
PEER RE	EVIEW		. xi
LIST OF	FIGURES		xvii
LIST OF	TABLES		xix
1. PUBL 1.1 1.2	WHAT IS HYDROWHAT HAPPENS	TEMENT DGEN SULFIDE? TO HYDROGEN SULFIDE WHEN IT ENTERS THE	. 1
1.3	ENVIRONMENT:	?E EXPOSED TO HYDROGEN SULFIDE?	. 2
1.3		ROGEN SULFIDE ENTER AND LEAVE MY BODY?	
1.5		ROGEN SULFIDE AFFECT MY HEALTH?	
1.6		ROGEN SULFIDE AFFECT CHILDREN?	
1.7		LIES REDUCE THE RISK OF EXPOSURE TO HYDROGEN SULFIDE?	
1.8		DICAL TEST TO DETERMINE WHETHER I HAVE BEEN EXPOSED	
	TO HYDROGEN	SULFIDE?	. 6
1.9	WHAT RECOMM	ENDATIONS HAS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MADE TO	
		AN HEALTH?	
1.10	WHERE CAN I G	ET MORE INFORMATION?	. 7
O TIEAT	THE EFFECTS		^
2. HEAL 2.1		······································	
2.1		HEALTH EFFECTS BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE	
2.2		Exposure	
	2.2.1.1 initiation	Death	
	2.2.1.1	Systemic Effects	
	2.2.1.3	Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	
	2.2.1.4	Neurological Effects	
	2.2.1.5	Reproductive Effects	
	2.2.1.6	Developmental Effects	
	2.2.1.7	Genotoxic Effects	
	2.2.1.8	Cancer	
		osure	
	2.2.2.1	Death	
	2.2.2.2	Systemic Effects	
	2.2.2.3	Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	
	2.2.2.4	Neurological Effects	
	2.2.2.5	Reproductive Effects	
	2.2.2.6	Developmental Effects	

		2.2.2.7	Genotoxic Effects	
		2.2.2.8	Cancer	
	2.2.3	Dermal Ex	cposure	54
		2.2.3.1	Death	54
		2.2.3.2	Systemic Effects	55
		2.2.3.3	Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	55
		2.2.3.4	Neurological Effects	55
		2.2.3.5	Reproductive Effects	
		2.2.3.6	Developmental Effects	55
		2.2.3.7	Genotoxic Effects	
		2.2.3.8	Cancer	
2.3	TOXICO		S	
	2.3.1	Absorption	n	56
		2.3.1.1	Inhalation Exposure	56
		2.3.1.2	Oral Exposure	
		2.3.1.3	Dermal Exposure	
	2.3.2		on	
		2.3.2.1	Inhalation Exposure	58
		2.3.2.2	Oral Exposure	59
		2.3.2.3	Dermal Exposure	
		2.3.2.4	Other Routes of Exposure	
	2.3.3		sm	
	2.3.4		on and Excretion	
		2.3.4.1	Inhalation Exposure	
		2.3.4.2	Oral Exposure	
		2.3.4.3	Dermal Exposure	63
	2.3.5		cically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK)/Pharmacodynamic (PD) Models	
2.4	MECHA		F ACTION	
	2.4.1		kinetic Mechanisms	
	2.4.2		ms of Toxicity	
	2.4.3		o-Human Extrapolations	
2.5			PUBLIC HEALTH	
2.6			SCEPTIBILITY	
2.7			F EXPOSURE AND EFFECT	
	2.7.1	Biomarke	ers Used to Identify or Quantify Exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide	. 88
	2.7.2		ers Used to Characterize Effects Caused by Hydrogen Sulfide	
2.8			WITH OTHER CHEMICALS	
2.9			THAT ARE UNUSUALLY SUSCEPTIBLE	
2.10	METHO		REDUCING TOXIC EFFECTS	
	2.10.1	Reducing	Peak Absorption Following Exposure	. 93
	2.10.2	Reducing	Body Burden	. 94
	2.10.3	Interferin	g with the Mechanism of Action for Toxic Effects	. 94
2.11	ADEQU	JACY OF	THE DATABASE	. 95
	2.11.1	Existing	Information on Health Effects of Hydrogen Sulfide	. 95
	2.11.2		tion of Data Needs	
	2 11 3	Ongoing	Studies	104

HYDROGEN SULFIDE xv

3.	CHEN	MICAL AI	ND PHYSICAL INFORMATION	105			
	3.1	CHEMIC	CAL IDENTITY	105			
	3.2	PHYSIC	AL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	105			
4.	PRODUCTION, IMPORT/EXPORT, USE, AND DISPOSAL						
	4.1	PRODUC	CTION	109			
	4.2	IMPORT	T/EXPORT	109			
	4.3	USE		109			
	4.4	DISPOS	AL	109			
_							
5.			OR HUMAN EXPOSURE				
	5.1		IEW				
	5.2		SES TO THE ENVIRONMENT				
			Air				
			Water				
		5.2.3	Soil	114			
	5.3	ENVIRO	NMENTAL FATE	114			
		5.3.1	Transport and Partitioning	114			
		5.3.2	Transformation and Degradation	115			
			5.3.2.1 Air	115			
			5.3.2.2 Water	115			
			5.3.2.3 Sediment and Soil	116			
	5.4	LEVELS	S MONITORED OR ESTIMATED IN THE ENVIRONMENT	116			
		5.4.1	Air	116			
		5.4.2	Water				
		5.4.3	Sediment and Soil				
			Other Environmental Media				
	5.5		AL POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE				
	5.6						
	5.7						
	5.8		ACY OF THE DATABASE				
	5.0	-	Identification of Data Needs				
		3.6.2	Ongoing Studies	122			
6.	ANA	LYTICAL	METHODS	125			
	6.1	BIOLOC	GICAL SAMPLES	125			
	6.2	ENVIRO	NMENTAL SAMPLES	130			
	6.3		ACY OF THE DATABASE				
	0.0	-	Identification of Data Needs				
			Ongoing Studies				
7.	REGU	ULATION	IS AND ADVISORIES	139			
8.	REFF	ERENCES	·	145			
9.	GLO:	SSARY		177			

χvi

APPENDICES

A.	ATSDR MINIMAL RISK LEVELS AND WORKSHEETS	1
B.	USER'S GUIDE B-1	1
C.	ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS	1

LIST OF FIGURES

2-1	Levels of Significant Exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide - Inhalation	24
2-2	Levels of Significant Exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide - Oral	53
2-3	Metabolic Pathways of Hydrogen Sulfide Biotransformation	61
2-4	Conceptual Representation of a Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Model for a Hypothetical Chemical Substance	66
2-5	Existing Information on Health Effects of Hydrogen Sulfide	96
5-1	Frequency of NPL Sites with Hydrogen Sulfide Contamination	112

LIST OF TABLES

2-1	Levels of Significant Exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide - Inhalation	15
2-2	Levels of Significant Exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide - Oral	52
2-3	Genotoxicity of Hydrogen Sulfide In Vitro	84
3-1	Chemical Identity of Hydrogen Sulfide	106
3-2	Physical and Chemical Properties of Hydrogen Sulfide	107
6-1	Analytical Methods for Determining Hydrogen Sulfide in Biological Samples	126
6-2	Analytical Methods for Determining Hydrogen Sulfide in Environmental Samples	131
7-1	Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to Hydrogen Sulfide	140